है तथा सरकार ने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने जा रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want uniform scales for the teachers?

श्री रमेन्द्र कुमार यादव "रवि": मान्यवर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ ट्रेनिंग के प्राचार्य तथा टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट के प्राचार्य की शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं एक सी हैं तथा इसी प्रकार अध्यापकों की योग्यताएं दोनों संस्थानों मे भी समान है। लेकिन वेतनमान भिन्न हैं, जबकि पाठ्यक्रम भी दोनों संस्थानों मे एक समान है। इसलिए मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार को उन प्राचार्यों का व अध्यापकों का वेतनमान समान करने मे क्या कठिनाई हो रही है तथा सरकार ने उन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने मे क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने जा रही है?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, हम यह समझते हैं कि डी०ई०आई०टी० का उत्तरदायित्व ज्यादा है, इसलिए ऐसा है।

चौधरी हरी सिंह: टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट जो कि दरिया गंज मे है, इस इंस्टीट्यूट मे अनेक टीचर्स हैं। सब को क्वालिफिकेशंस एवं एक्सपीरियंस एक होने के बावजूद सब की तनख्वाह और सबके वेतनमान एक से नहीं हैं। इसके लिए बहुत बार मेमोरेंडम सरकार को दिए गए हैं। तो उन मेमोरेंडम पर सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I don't have information regarding this. I will supply it to the Member later on

MR. CHAIRMAN: I pass on to the next question.

**Scarcity of Drinking Water**

@*342. SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of drinking water in Corporation areas in Madras, Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikhode; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to tackle this problem immediately?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SMT. SHEILA KAUL): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Madras is facing severe scarcity of drinking water, whereas the Corporation areas in Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikhode are having short supply of water, but the situation is not that severe.

(b) In Madras, the State Government is implementing contigency plans for improvement of ground water sources, mobile water supply, providing additional tanks and India Mark-II handpumps and bringing water from outside sources.

In Kozhikhode and Trivandrum, interim augmentation of water supply schemes are in progress and are likely to be commissioned in 1994 and 1996 respectively. A scheme for augmentation of water supply in Cochin is being prepared by the State Government.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, the non-availability of drinking water has become a very serious problem throughout the country but in certain States and in certain areas this problem is very acute; that is why I have raised the problem of Corporations like Madras, Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikode. The situation in these areas is very severe. About 30 per cent of the wards in Madras are not getting drinking water

@Previously Starred Question 222, transferred from 12 August, 1993.

once in a week even. Thirty per cent of the wards... (*Interruptions*)... may be, it is more than that. According to me, 30 per cent of the wards means the whole area they are not getting water once in a week. In the Corporation areas of Cochin, Kozhikode and Trivandrum I saw a large number of women waiting in queues for getting a pot of water In Madras also I saw women waiting in queues. They do not get water; that is the problem. It is a very serious problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any request or any scheme either from Tamil Nadu or from Kerala in regard to this problem.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, the hon. Member is quite correct in saying that there is shortage of water in Madras and Kerala. As a matter of fact, there is shortage of water all over India and we have noticed that in different parts where there has been no rainfall, there is drought and the level of ground water has gone down. Madras city depends on water supplied by three lakes. There are three lakes in Madras... (*Interhuptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: But there is no water.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Two lakes have dried up.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is a fact. I am referring to the lakes that are in Madras. They are supposed to supply water to the city. These lakes are Red Hills, Poondi and Cholavaram. They meet the requirements of 60 lakh population of Madras. But last year, in 1992 there was a severe drought. There was no rainfall and hence, these lakes that I mentioned just now did not receive proper supply of water and the water table went down. Now we are trying to take certain steps... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We would like to know what steps you are taking... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: They answer is very vague... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a chance to the Minister... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Let her reply... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Will they kindly allow me to reply... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not have this cross-talk. Is this Question Hour or cross-Question Hour? Please let the Minister reply.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: From January, 1993 the State Government introduced water supply on alternate days. On 10-1-93 they worked out a contingency plan to cope with the drastic situation. The cost of this plan is Rs. 23.22 crores which is to be implemented by Madras Metro Water and this includes improvement of ground water source at a cost of Rs. 2.30 crores, mobile water supply in the State—Rs. 8 crores and additional 1000 India Mark-II pumps costing about Rs. 3 crores, additional water treatment because of low storage — Rs. 1 crore. On account of continuing drought the State Government recently approved implementation of the contingency plan at a cost of Rs. 29.50 crores which is under execution. This also includes bringing water from outside at a cost of Rs. 10 crores, improving distant ground water resource—Rs. 3.50 crores, increasing moblie water supply by providing additional street tanks and India Mark-II pumps. Supply of pipe water is 15 million gallons in two days, while, mobile water supply through lorries and tractors is nearly 11 million gallons per day. Three hundred and two lorries and four hundred and fifty tractors are operating in the city. Water is being brought for public consumption

even from Neyveli which is 225 kilometres away and Palar which is 17 kilometres away from the city.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In spite of this there is no water.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, I have been listening to the Minister very keenly. But I would like to tell the Minister that the State Governments have to face two difficulties. One is shortage of funds and the second is shortage of water. Unless the Central Government intervenes, I don't think people will get relief from this problem. That is the reality. I would like to ask the Government what the harm is or what the difficulty is in implementing the Telugu Ganga Scheme. That is the only way out. Everybody agrees. But that is going on at a snail's pace. It is not being implemented in a serious way. What is the difficulty in the Government of India the initiative so that people of Madras get water? The second point is, I know the difficulties of the Kerala State. They have no money and they cannot implement it. That is why they are postponing the augmentation scheme in Trivandrum and Cochin. They don't even have a plan for augmentation in Calicut because they do not have money at all. This is the situation. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether she can envisage a short term plan of giving a soft loan to the State Government to implement this water supply scheme. A soft loan scheme will help solve the problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): Sir, so far as the water supply, particularly in the Madras city is concerned, my hon. senior colleague has already stated about the steps that have been taken to augment the water supply from ground water as well as surface water. I would like to say that the Central Government is very much willing to assist the State Governments in the management of water supply. For example, it was because of the intervention of the Central Government that the riparian States agreed to supply water to Madras. Now, as regards the Telugui Ganga project... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It is not given... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Is he giving a lecture?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: The Telugu Ganga Project is under execution in Andhra Pradesh. Now, this project could not be approved due to certain shortcomings... (*Interruptions*) shortcomings in the supply of information from the respective States. What I am trying to say is that the Central Government is trying to assist in overcoming the water shortage, and since the hon. Member has raised about the Telugu Ganga Project. What I want to say is that Telugu Ganga Project concerns Andhra Pradesh; some technical clearance is required and we have not been able to obtain this clearance... (*Interrupttons*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, I am going to give you a chance. Please keep quiet. Otherwise, I will call somebody else.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: We have not been able to obtain full information from the State concerned and that is why there is delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the soft loan scheme?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: My hon. senior colleague will reply to this.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, I wish to add one thing. The States Government has proposed to take up the Second Madras Water Supply and Environment Sanitation Project at a cost of Rs. 1105 crores and the World Bank

was asked to give their suggestion. They said that as long as Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Governments had not cleared up the thing, it would not be possible for them to follow it up. This is where we stand just now. The two States have to agree and come to a certain decision.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, I asked about a soft loan scheme for Kerala. At present, we have no money and we will not be able to implement the project. This is the real situation in Kerala.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, whenever we borrow money from other sources, we have to give them an assurance as to whether the money will be returned. Anybody who loans the money would like to know from where they would get the money and how they would get it. If we are not able to do it, it will be very difficult.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is totally unconvincing. The people in Tamil Nadu are not able to get water even for two hours a week. This is the situation there. The water that is provided by tankers is not sufficient to cater to the entire population. Actually, three projects have been envisaged. One was the Veeranam Project which was proposed during the DMK regime. That was put into a shell for obvious reasons. Only pipes are laid. Secondly, the Telugu Ganga Project which was inaugurated by our late leader Smt. Indira Gandhi. If that project is implemented. It would supply water to the entire Madras city. But what happened? Fund have been provided by the State Governments; projects have been implemented in part. Thereafter, no action has been taken and the Central Government's initiative is very much needed. From Neyveli, pumping of millions of gallons of water is difficult. So, it was decided to bring water through railways for the purpose of supplying to the City. But none of them has been implemented. This shows the callous attitude of the Tamil Nadu Government in regard to supply of water. They have not taken any initiative.

I would like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. That is, desalination. Salt water is available in plenty there. A desalination plant can be set up for the purpose of augmenting supply of drinking water to the Madras City. I would like to know whether the Government will consider it. I would also like to know when the Telugu Ganga project is going to be completed by them.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that when we talk of desalination of sea-water, it is a very difficult project, a very expensive one. There are so many countries which can do it. Yet, on account of lack of funds, they are not able to do the job as he is contemplating. Even the rich countries found it to be very expensive turn sea-water into drinking water.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What about completion of Telugu Ganga project?

MR. CHAIRMAN: She answered it already.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Minister has answered the first part.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has said that it is under discussion between the two States.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: For how many years? Ten years!

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know how much time the inter-State issues take. You are all aware of it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I know it.

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव: सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर बात है कि मद्रास, त्रिवेन्द्रम, कोचीन और कोझीकोड जैसे जो बड़े शहर हैं उनको पानी नहीं मिलता। यह तो हमारी सरकार के लिए कोई घोषणास्पद बात नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़ शहर और उनके बाजू में जो

देहात है, ग्राम हैं, उनके पानी की समस्या और भी जटिल हो सकती है तो क्या सरकार इस सदन में आश्वासन देगी कि आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक इन नगरपालिकाओं को और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए पीने के पानी का इंतजाम करेगी या नहीं? दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र में 12 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जिनको पानी नहीं मिलता है, उनके लिए टैंकर से पानी सप्लाई करना पड़ता है, टैंकर से पानी पिलाते हैं तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कम से कम एट दी एण्ड आफ एट्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान जहां भी पीने के पानी की समस्या है वहां पीने के पानी का इंतजाम करने जा रही है और अगर करने जा रही है तो उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना बजट आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में एलौट कर रही है और वह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी? यह बड़ा अहम प्रश्न है।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Water supply and sanitation are State subjects. If the hon. Member asks the State Government to give this information, surely they will get him.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: The State is continuously demanding money from the Central Government. The Maharashtra Government has submitted a memorandum. If the Central Government does not give money to the State Governments, how can the State Governments solve the problem? That is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it is a federal question.

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Chairman, Sir, the Government does not seem to be aware of the intensity of the situation. Water resources are getting exhausted and in the next decade, living will become very difficult not only in the cities mentioned in this answer but in other areas also. So, a lasting solution has got to be found to meet this challenge, this situation. In his reply, the Minister says that the position with regard to supply of drinking water to Calicut is not severe. That is not correct. It is severe. I come from the city of Calicut. All people wait for days to get water. So, we need more water. My question is whether the Government has under consideration any proposal to preserve the rain-water. That is part (a) of my question. The best remedy, the grandmother's remedy is digging wells. Part (b) of my question is whether the Government has under consideration any proposal to issist people who want to dig wells.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, it is known to the Government and the Government also digs wells wherever water can be found undergound. But experience has been that in many cities, when wells are dug, water is not there, enough water is not there, and thereafter, that also dries up after a short time as in the case of Delhi itself... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: May be in Delhi, but not in my State.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: But we cannot be so selfish. We have to think of the whole of India...(*Interruptions*). I only gave you an example...(*Interruptions*)... I only gave you the example of Delhi.... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: There are other places also in India. What about them?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Yes. As I said earlier, there is shortage of water in the whole of India, not merely in Delhi or in Calicut or in Madras. There is shortage of water every-where. What can you do? What can you do when the population is increasing and everybody wants to drink water?...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. S.K.T. Ramachandran.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, everybody wants to drink water because there is no food to eat!...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, today, it is this late Rajiv Gandhi's birthday. The top item on his agenda was providing water to each and every citizen. There are so many means by which we can augment our water resources. For example, we can interlink all the rivers in the country. In other words, a national water grid should be formed immediately. Otherwise, the people will integrate the country through caste. Before the people try to integrate the country through caste and religion, let us integrate the country through a national water grid. Now, Sir, the Minister says, when we suggest some of the schemes like desalination or the Telugu Ganga Project, "it is very difficult." I would like to tell the Minister one thing. It is difficult to deliver a child. Because of that, are we giving up delivering children?...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way to escape...(*Interruptions*)... You must find the means to provide water to the people. What are you going to do?...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your specific question.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, my specific question is...(*Interruptions*)... My specific question is...(*Interruptinos*)... whether the Central Government is thinking of having such a big scheme as the national water grid or desalination projects, however difficult they may be.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, with regard to the formation of the national water grid, this proposal has been there for a long time and, in this connection, I would like to recall the name of the former Minister, Shri K.L. Rao—I am going back to the period eighteen or twenty years before—and, when he was the Irrigation Minister, he had suggested this national water grid and since then engineers and scientists have been at it and have been trying to see how this can be done. But, when it is taken up and when people like the honourable Member give their suggestions, then perhaps it will be more useful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I want to ask the honourable Minister a very specific question. She says "Water" is a State subject. The Ministry of Urban Development is very much concerned with the water supply in the major cities, in the metropolitan cities, in the country. The fact is that the Minister read out an impressive list of amounts of money being spent by the State Governments and an impressive list of amounts of money which the State Governments are supposed to spend. Now, Sir, I live in Madras and the fact is that there is no water in the City; there is no water at all...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Money has gone into the water!..(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Money is being pocketed!...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the situation there is very serious and it is not just the responsibility of the State Government alone. I think the Union Ministry of Urban Development has to take the responsibility because we have no water at all.

I will put a pointed question to the Minister. There are two things. The Minister was pleased to answer that the Telugu Ganga Project has been delayed because of the discussions between the two States. But they cannot wash their hands of it like this.

The two States have some discussions on some problems. But it is for the Central Government to take the initiative and deliver water. If you say desalination is too expensive, if you say the two States are doing the Telugu-Ganga, then why do we need a

Ministry of Urban Development? We don't need it at all. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, my question is... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Her point is: Abolish the Ministry.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, my question is... (*Interruptions*). Please let me ask my question, Sir, my question is, part (a)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it one part.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will she take the initiative to convene talks between the two States and give us a specific time-frame instead of simply talking vaguely about technical difficulties about the Telugu-Ganga? And part (b) of my question is: Are you aware of the serious disruption of the ground water table because of indiscriminate digging of wells by the State Governments and salinity creeping into the ground water? Are you aware of it? What steps are you going to take in this regard?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, what my friend has suggested is to bring the two States, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, to have consultations. I will refer this suggestion to the Ministry of Water Resources where they are dealing with rivers.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: Sir, everybody wants water. I think, it is the basic duty of the Government to provide drinking water to every citizen. Now we have a situation where in the Northern parts, there is flood, and in the southern parts, there is lack of proper drinking water. Will the Government consider seriously the question of linking the various national rivers as is mentioned here? The suggestion of K. L. Rao is mentioned here. Is there any pending proposal regarding that scheme of connecting the major national rivers? So far as funds are concerned, that point is also mentioned here. I would like to know from the Minister whether they can follow up the scheme of raising funds as they have done for the Konkan railway by floating bonds. Will the Government consider this suggestion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Linking the rivers has been raised several times. Unfortunately, it is not the job of this Ministry. And you may answer the other question.

SHRI O. RAJA GOPAL: I would like to know whether there is any long-term solution apart from the intermediate suggestions.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: There is a collective responsibility of the Government.

SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: As part of a long-term solution to the whole problem, something should be prepared. What is in the mind of the Government to solve this problem when you have surplus water in some parts of the country and lack of water in some parts of the country? What do you propose to do in this matter?

SHRMATI SHEILA KAUL: Sir, as I mentioned before, all this is dealt with by the Ministry of Water Resources. And my other colleague who is also a part of the other Ministry will reply to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKAT RAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make a concrete suggestion. All these things which my learned friends have suggested are only bygone and future plans. I want to suggest one thing. Neyveli has got plenty of water. From Neyveli water lorries are being sent everybody. Now the Central Government can send water through tankers by rail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where?

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: From Neyveli to Madras.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure the State Government should do it. Is it not?

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: The State Government is already sending water by lorries. The Centre can send it by rail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the suggestion. I now pass on to the next Question. Question No. 343— Shri Shiv Pratap Mishra.

***Committee set up by State Governments to Identity other backward classes***

*343. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the State Governments have constituted committees to identify the other backward classes in their states; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the names of the State Gtvernments who have so far not constituted a Committee to identify the other backward classes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) The following States have notified the list of OBCs in their respective States:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Punjab
13. Tamil Nadu
14. Uttar Pradesh

The State of Sikkim has drawn up a list of OBCs which is yet to be notified by the State Government.

The following States and Union Territory have set up Committees for identification of OBCs in their respective States and Union Territory. Tnose Committees are not permanent bodies:—

| State | Union Territory |
|---|---|
| 1. Manipur | Chandigarh |
| 2. Orissa | |
| 3. West Bengal | |

The following States and Union Territory have entrusted the work of identifying the OBCs to permanent bodies mentioned against the State and the Union Territory:—

*State*

Rajasthan Rajasthan Backward Classes Commission.

*Union Territory*

Pondicherry State Level Committee for Backward Classes.

The following States and Union Territory have intimated that there are no